REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1. Claim Amendments

The Applicant has amended claims 35, 37-38, 45, 47, 50-55, 57-58, 62-64, 66-69, 72-79, 82 and 84. Applicant respectfully submits no new matter has been added. Accordingly, claims 35-84 are pending in the application. Favorable reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

2. Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 35-59, 63-69, 73-82 and 84 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Agrawal et al. US Patent No 6,314,534 B1 ("Agrawal"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection. In *Net Money In v. Verisign* (Fed. Cir. 2008), the Federal Circuit held that anticipation takes more than simply locating each element within the four corners of a single document. To anticipate, the prior art must teach all the claim elements and the claimed arrangement. Because the hallmark of anticipation is prior invention, the prior art reference—in order to anticipate under 35 U.S.C. § 102—must not only disclose all elements of the claim within the four corners of the document, but must also disclose those elements "arranged as in the claim." Agrawal fails to teach "all of the limitations arranged or combined in the same way as recited in the claim."

The Examiner has rejected all of the independent claims 35, 50, 52, 75, 77, 78, 79, 82 and 84 based on Section 102(b). Each of these claims includes the claim element of: "...comparing only every other address fragment of the plurality of address fragments with the maximum allowable value...". This claim element is not disclosed in Agrawal. Agrawal discloses comparing the entire address value for a first address value but not for a second address value. This is different from the present invention, wherein only every other address fragment is compared, not the entire address value. Comparing every other address fragment requires less processing than when the entire address value is processed, as the value that needs to be compared is shorter. Thus, comparing every other address fragment rather than the entire address value is more

power efficient. Agrawal does not disclose that it is possible to compare only every other address fragment. Further, none of the other cited references disclose comparing only every other address fragment.

In the present invention only every other address fragment is compared. Agrawal fails to teach all of the elements of independent claims 35, 50, 52, 75, 77, 78, 79, 82 and 84. Dependent claims 36-49, 51, 53-59, 63-69, 73-74, 76 and 80 include additional limitations to those from which they depend, and, hence, necessarily cannot be anticipated by Agrawal.

3. Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a)

Claims 60-61, 70-71 and 83 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Agrawal in view of Chang US Patent No. 5,687,325 (Chang). As noted above, Agrawal fails to teach all of the elements of independent claims 35, 50, 52, 75, 77, 78, 79, 82 and 84. Dependent claims 60, 61, 70, 71 and 83 include limitations in addition to those from which they depend. Chang fails to overcome the deficiency of Agrawal. Chang fails to disclose the claim element of comparing only every other address fragment.

As noted above, a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found. The elements must be arranged as required by the claims. Manifestly, if none of the references teach a claimed feature, as shown by addressing the references individually, then the combination of references will also not contain the claimed feature.

Claim 62 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Agrawal in view of Kurihara US Patent No. 5,128,998 (Kurihara). As noted above, Agrawal fails to teach all of the elements of independent claim 52. Kurihara fails to overcome the deficiency of Agrawal. Kurihara fails to disclose the claim element of comparing only every other address fragment. Further, dependent claim 62 includes limitations in addition to those from which it depends, claim 52.

As noted above, a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found. The elements must be arranged as required by the claims. Manifestly, if none of the references teach a claimed feature, as shown by addressing the references individually, then the combination of references will also not contain the claimed feature.

Claim 72 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Agrawal and Chang in view of Kurihara. As noted above, Agrawal fails to teach all of the elements of independent claim 52. Chang and Kurihara fail to overcome the deficiency of Agrawal. Chang and Kurihara fail to disclose the claim element of comparing only every other address fragment. Further, dependent claim 72 includes limitations in addition to those from which it depends, claim 52.

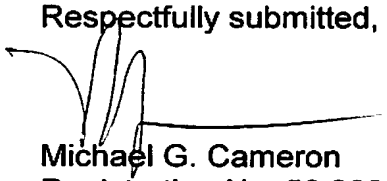
As noted above, a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found. The elements must be arranged as required by the claims. Manifestly, if none of the references teach a claimed feature, as shown by addressing the references individually, then the combination of references will also not contain the claimed feature.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing remarks, the Applicant believes all of the claims currently pending in the Application to be in a condition for allowance. The Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw all rejections and issue a Notice of Allowance for all pending claims.

The Applicant requests a telephonic interview if the Examiner has any questions or requires any additional information that would further or expedite the prosecution of the Application.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: March 1, 2010

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